

THE STATE JOURNAL.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF TOPEKA

By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

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Mrs. Lease must be very weak indeed, she hasn't even said, "I told you so."

Is Debs paid a salary to agitate, no one will deny that he has earned it.

Even the stockholders of the Pullman company are tired of Pullman's obstinacy.

The trouble with Pullman is that he wanted to pay good times dividends and hard times wages.

PREDECESSOR if he really should be hung Friday, can console himself with the fact that it can't be much hotter there.

GOVERNOR ALFORD's message yesterday to Mayor Hopkins in reference to preserving order has a strangely sane sound.

The plan of arbitrating the periodical quarrels between laborers and employers seems to meet with favor with every one except G. M. Pullman.

The Populist state officials who lowered the assessment on Pullman cars, are about the only friends Pullman has whose constancy has stood the test.

If all the trades unions in Chicago go out today according to agreement, it means simply they will stay out till they get too hungry and then they will go back.

GEORGE GOULD appears to think, "when in Rome do as Rome does," holds good in yachting. All the English yachts that have visited this country have been beaten.

The ways and means committee recommends non-concurrence in the senate amendments, whether from honesty or obstinacy each one may determine for himself.

THOUGH Mr. Cleveland's prompt action was commendable, Mr. Harrison evidently forgot that just now it is heresy to all parties to see any good in the administration.

The strike has not been without its attendant pleasure to Mr. Cleveland. By it he has been enabled to give free rein to his penchant for throwing off prolix messages.

The latest judge to send editors to jail for criticizing his actions is Judge Goodrich of Waco, Texas. There seems to be a mistaken notion gaining prevalence in this country that judges are not infallible.

WHEN it appeared that Gompers was going to join in the strike the labor leaders talked about the million men he had under his control; now that he is counseling against it they speak of his small following.

From the number of people who are willing to quit good jobs and strike for something that doesn't affect them at all one would scarcely think we were in the midst of hard times but rather that people had more money than they knew what to do with.

The conferees of the house on the tariff bill are Wilson, McMillin, Turner and Montgomery, Democrats, and Reed, Burrows and Payne, Republicans. It can be safely stated if they have their way the tariff bill will soon bear some resemblance to the Wilson measure.

This devilish work of wrecking trains which is the inevitable concomitant of every strike has commenced. No matter how much the leaders of the strike condemn such actions they cannot relieve themselves of the dreadful responsibility of having made the occasion for them.

The allegation made in some quarters that Grand Master Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, has called out one million men is a ludicrous mistake or a falsification. There is scarcely one-tenth of a million men in the Knights of Labor. The last annual report of the Knights of Labor showed somewhere between 100,000 and 200,000 members, most of them in Pennsylvania and adjacent mining regions. At one time the Knights of Labor was an immense organization, but after the Missouri Pacific strike its membership fell off rapidly. In 1886 there were 1,800 members of the order in Topeka, but three years ago this number had dwindled to 27.

NEAR TO THE DIVINE.

OLIVE HARPER'S OPINION OF GIRLS AND BABIES.

Very Much Depends Upon the Flimsy Fineness of Their Clothes—The Dressmaker's Art Is Also Effectual, and So Is Sweet Modesty.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, July 5.—It is no wonder that the press runs over every year with sayings good, bad and indifferent about the summer girl, for even a woman is forced to admit that the "summer girl" is next door to divinity. The warm days seem to add a new bloom to her complexion, a languishing air to her manner, and her light and delicate summer garb chimes in so well with the girl herself and her surroundings that she be-



DAINTY EVENING DRESS.

comes almost a new creature—ethereal, delicate and altogether charming. The reason babies are so sweet is mostly due to the flimsy fineness of their dainty clothes—the lace, the ribbon and the misty nebulae of the sheer lawns and muslins in which their tender little bodies are wrapped. Then when the warm days come, and the girls can don the same sheer and fine textures and adorn themselves with laces and ribbons, the girls can look almost as enchanting as the babies. The younger they are the prettier they look.

The nineteenth century dressmaker, too, has something to do with the matter. She knows just what to do and how to do it to enhance the beauties and hide the deficiencies and make her subject appear perfection. Sweet modesty is the keynote this season in evening attire. There are no more of those vulgar and offensively low cut bodices, neither for mature beauties nor for young girls, and the girls are the gainer in every sense by the new regime.

A very girlish and pretty party gown for a young girl to wear at a swell cotillion soon to be given at Newport has just been finished. The dress itself was of figured tulle, the groundwork opaline, with dark blue stripes and dots. The skirt was dancing length and had a gathered ruffle of pale blue crepe de chine around the bottom and a tablier outlined on the skirt by a narrower ruffle of the same. The waist was a beauteous cut quite high in the neck. Around the arms was plaited lace in form of a figaro. At the waist was a draped belt of ciel blue surah, with an endless bow. Another bow, with ends made of the same surah, was placed across the bust. The sleeves were puffed and made of the crepe de chine, and the sleeves were both drawn up to a scallop on the shoulders and held by a crinkled rosette of velvet ribbon three shades darker than the crepe. The whole gown was a symphony in blue.

Gloves for evening wear are all in the monquetaire shape, but the tints generally match the colors of the dress, though suede and cream color are often worn. These two colors can be worn with any colored gown and are therefore quite economical. There are very pretty and durable long gloves shown in silk and some that are silk plaited. The silk plaited ones feel the best and coolest. They are cut and made in the most careful manner, and all the fingers are of the proper size. This is the first season that they have been made so as to give perfect satisfaction in that respect.



THE NEWEST COIFFURES.

The silk and plaited gloves do not cost anywhere near the price of glazed kid or suede, and so one can have three pairs instead of one.

The new styles of hairdressing have brought back the old fancies in earrings. Long pendants of the antique modes are quite the thing now, and the long dequipped hoop and "drop" earrings are now seen. They are quaint and pretty.

The hair is dressed in many ways, the features being studied in most cases before a style is adopted. For the very young ladies the catogan braid is best liked, but it is loosely braided and tied with ribbon at the nape of the neck. A fillet of ribbon ending in a stiff looped bow on top of the head is a fitting complement to a coiffure of this kind for evening dress.

OLIVE HARPER.

A NEW PRODUCT.

An Artificial Sirup Evolved From Beet Sugar.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The chemist's cunning has evolved from beet sugar an entirely new product known as "artificial fruit sugar" which promises to be of exceptional interest to all persons concerned in fruit preserving—now a tremendous interest in this country. According to a description furnished by the American consul general at Frankfurt, Mr. Frank H. Mason, "the process consists, apparently in the inversion of beet sugar at a certain stage of its manufacture by chemical treatment into what is technically designated 'lavulose,' which is chemically identical with the natural fruit sugar developed greater or less degree in most kinds of fruit.

"It differs both in taste and chemical composition from cane sugar, is a limpid white sirup of great density, containing from 75 to 76 per cent of sugar, and possesses, among other valuable qualities, a rich, fruity flavor and the capacity to remain fluid and free from granulation for an indefinite period, notwithstanding its high degree of density. It is well known that ordinary white sirup containing 65 per cent or more of sugar crystallizes and forms granular deposits, and when used for preserving fruit often 'candies' to such a degree that the preservers have to be recoked to restore the desired smoothness and fluidity. The new artificial fruit sugar, on the contrary, remains smooth and fluid under all conditions. But the quality which chiefly determines its commercial value is its power to assimilate, develop and preserve the natural aromatic flavor of the fruit to which it is applied as a preserving material. Confectioners, fruit packers and skilled housekeepers who have tested it quite extensively during the past year in the preservation of cherries, strawberries, peaches and various other fruits pronounce it far superior for such purposes to any other form of sugar.

"Finally it corrects the tendency so common in fruits preserved in ordinary sugar, to soften and assume a crude, sugary flavor, which not only injures the color and appearance of the preserves, but renders them cloying and disagreeable to the taste." It is also said to be largely entering into use already in Europe for the "perfecting" of wines and manufacture of liquors and is much better than sugar for the making of lemonade. "So far as known its use has not been extended, even experimentally, to the United States."

JAMES CONNOLLY.

A RISING REPUTATION.

Joseph H. Choate, the Leader and Wit of the New York Bar.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, July 5.—Joseph H. Choate is likely before the close of the New York constitutional convention to be known to a much larger public than his fame has hitherto reached. He has long been a familiar figure to the bench and bar of New York city and at many



JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

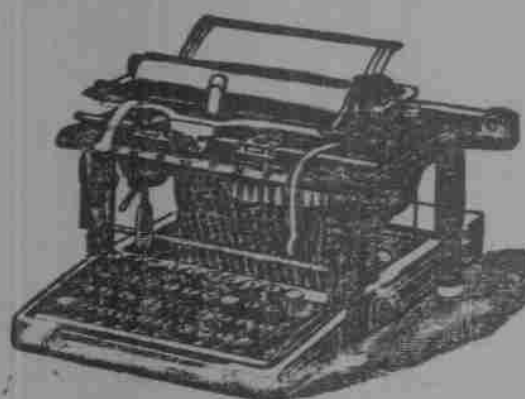
dinner tables, public and private, while his reputation is widely known among lawyers the country over. He shares with Mr. Evarts the reputation of a wit, and droll stories float from the quiet rooms of the Bar association as to the sayings and doings of these two men. Mr. Choate is not always careful to count upon the probable effect of his sallies, but he is seldom malicious. He wears a certain quiet smile when about to snipe a friend or an adversary beneath the fifth rib, and those that know him upon their cars expectantly when they see that smile hovering about his mouth. The latest witticism of Mr. Choate floating through legal circles was aimed at his friend and brother lawyer, Colonel John J. McCook. Colonel McCook is a member of a law firm famous for its operations in reorganizing financial corporations. He was also one of the counsel for the prosecution in the case of Professor Briggs of Presbyterian fame. When an echo of the Briggs case was at length heard in the recent general assembly of the Northern Presbyterian church and Colonel McCook's name again came up in connection with the matter, Mr. Choate said:

"I never could understand why McCook went into that case unless he expected to break up the Presbyterian church and reorganize it."

No portrait can quite convey the ripeness, geniality, humor and tolerance of Mr. Choate's face. It is a good, round, ruddy face, with a round beak of a nose that in extreme old age will overshadow the mouth and threaten the full, round chin. The cheeks are round, and their convexity increases with his broad smile. The head is round, and so is the forehead that fronts it. Then there is a pleasing rotundity beneath his waistcoat. A family nearly allied to Mr. Choate treasures a photograph of the man as a youth of 20 or thereabouts. It is taken from a daguerreotype, and it shows him a handsome, clear eyed, smiling young fellow clad in the somewhat picturesque fashion of the day. It is an altogether charming face and one that any man might be glad to have in the gallery of his ancestors.

E. N. VALLANDIGHAM.

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TOPEKA.

The Decline of the Gondola in Venice.

It would be expected, of course, that no way exists to get about in Venice except by gondola. This is nowadays an error. There is no spot in Venice which cannot be reached by dry land. There are now in the city 850 to 400 bridges, and it is possible to cross the canals on foot at almost any point. Those who do not wish to do this can get in a steamboat and go from one end of the Grand canal to the other. There are frequent stations, the boats run every four minutes, and the fare is only 2 cents.

The gondola thus has been nearly driven out of business. The residents of the city go about on foot or on steamboat. They have no time to be lazily rowed from place to place by a gondolier. It has come about, therefore, that there are much fewer gondolas in the service than formerly, and what there are have less to do. Their chief occupation is to transport visitors who have only a few days to stay, and who wish to tell their friends when they go home that they have ridden in a gondola. There is considerable business on moonlight nights, but in daytime very few boats are in use.

The gondolier is not the romantic person that fancy paints him either. He is a very ordinary Italian, a poorly clothed beggar, who always wants more money than his legitimate fare and talks about his poor boire or extra drink money during the entire ride.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Able Financiering.

One of Spokane's bank presidents has a habit of taking an airing each evening on the front end of a street car, absorbing ozone and throwing off the cares of business while chatting with the motorman. The other night he met a genius and his match. The story was too good to keep and finally reached The Tribune, which publishes it as follows:

After the usual exchange of courtesies the motorman said:

"Mr. Blank, you consider yourself a financier, I suppose."

"Yes," replied the banker, "I guess I am, or I could not hold my job."

"Well, you don't know anything about financiering," the motorman made bold to state. "But my 'boss' (referring to the president of the street car company) is a first class financier, he is. Why, do you know that every Sunday he advertises for a servant, and Monday 20 or 30 girls ride out to his house near the end of the line to get the place, but find madam can't see them, so they ride back and repeat the journey several times before they are finally told that the old girl has decided to stay awhile. Now that's financiering. Fifty cents paid out for advertisements and \$8 or \$9 taken in for car fares to swell the annual dividends of the 'boss' company."

The banker saw the point, told the story on his friend, and the "boss" is looking for that particular motorman with blood in his eye.

Courageous.

Lord Thurlow had one of the bad habits of his time. He swore terribly. One day he was accosted by a young clergyman on the sands of Scarborough who, without any special introduction and with but a brief preface, asked him for the vacant living of Spaxton, which was in Lord Thurlow's gift.

"Go about your business," said his lordship, with the accompaniment of several large oaths.

"But I won't go about my business," replied the intrepid divine, "and, what's more, it becomes my duty as a clergyman to reprove you for swearing!"

"Oh, indeed!" exclaimed Lord Thurlow, knitting his heavy eyebrows, "and you reprove me, do you? Hang it! I see you are a good fellow. You shall have the living."

They shook hands over the bargain, and Mr. Jacques became vicar of Spaxton. Moreover, he became Lord Thurlow's adviser and good friend.—Youth's Companion.

Daily Mass Meetings.

No Grieving, no Nausea, no Pain, when De Witt's Little Early Rifles are taken. Small Pill. Best Pill. Best Pill. J. K. Jones.

ES2 calls up the Peerless

In the Harem, Damascus.

There is a certain amount of mystery connected with a harem; therefore we were greatly pleased when its occupants sent to ask the ladies of our party to pay them a visit. We were shown into a smaller reception room, and they came to us. Their appearance was disappointing, for they were neither beautiful nor well dressed. Their costumes were of flowered muslin, and their headresses were quite devoid of ornament.

We heard afterward that in the heat of summer the Damascus ladies lay aside their richer dresses of cloth and silk and more commonplace attire. Conversation between us was impossible, for they knew no English, and we were equally ignorant of Arabic, and the only interpreter at hand was our local dragoman, who of course might not be admitted to their presence.

In another house that we visited, also through the good will of the vice consul, the oriental charm was somewhat broken by our hosts appearing in European dress instead of their national flowing robes, but none the less did they receive us with true eastern courtesy. They showed us, with evident pride, a quantity of priceless old Persian china, which, being a valued heirloom, rarely saw the light, but which had been brought out for a banquet on the preceding day. Equally splendid was a third palace, but it was splendor in decay, for the owner was bankrupt and the house deserted. Grass was growing between the slabs of marble pavement, the water was stagnant in the fountain, mosaics had fallen from their setting in the walls, and the whole building was pervaded by an air of desolation. That this had been a home of wealth was manifest from there being within its precincts a Turkish bath. On this also the seal of time was set, and the series of rooms, each for its special purpose of heating, donching, cooling or resting, were in a state of dilapidation.—Good Words.

Evils of Tight shoes.

A prominent physician who was much consulted by women used always to say, after hearing the symptoms described, "Madam, allow me to see your foot, please." There were often indignant protests, but he always refused to treat a woman whose shoes were too tight for her, as tight shoes interfered with the circulation of the blood to such an extent that it was impossible under such conditions for any remedy to act promptly. He usually ordered two sizes larger than ordinarily worn. Fortunately women seem to have reached a realizing sense of what they have suffered from short shoes, and the shops are filled with long, narrow shoes, which give a woman's foot an elegant appearance, and which are so comfortable. Possessing a weakness for fine shoes, I take more than an ordinary interest in displays of footwear.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Profits of Grant's "Memoirs."

Never was there a more brilliant success following such labor. No book written in this country has ever returned such a large reward. At the time of this writing the Grant family has received from the royalties paid by the publishers of the work over \$440,000, and the sale still goes on. The cheaper edition, which the publishers are now about to bring out, may result in another phenomenal sale, so that it is within the range of possibility that the "Memoirs" may yield in the neighborhood of \$750,000 to General Grant's heirs.—McClure's Magazine.

Aberdeen's Possibility.

The Earl of Aberdeen, viceroy and governor general of Canada, is liable at any moment to be ousted from his seat in the house of lords and deprived of his peerage and estate by the reappearance of his elder brother, who vanished in a most mysterious fashion years ago, during a voyage from New York to Brazil, from a vessel where he was serving as sailor before the mast. Notwithstanding all efforts to discover a trace as to what has become of him, no clew has ever been obtained, nor is there any certainty of his death.—Montreal Star.

Electricity in the House.

The horoscope of this wonderful power as applied to the residences of the future reads like a fairy tale. The elevators will be run and lighted by it. They will be like huge gilt bird cages in appearance. The shafts for them will be of plate glass set in bronze columns and protected by elaborate bronze grilles. The elevator doors will be open and shut automatically by means of an electric device, and there will be no ropes or appliances visible except the cables which pull the cars. The pressing of a button will start or stop them, light the electric lights or extinguish them. There will be no direct artificial light in the halls or saloons. The illumination will be dependent upon artificially concealed electric lamps, whose lights will be simply reflected or blended with 'single' or combined tints, according to the situation and the hangings of the apartments. Thus to a room furnished in white a predominant tone of any given color can be imparted by the changing of the lamp shades, and the tints of colored rooms can be modified in the same way when desired. The cooking will be done by electricity, which will also keep the house warm in the winter and cool in the summer.—Tradesman.

Tints of Purity of Water.

The popular standards of the purity of water are clearness, tastelessness and colorless, and yet they are in reality less desirable qualities than are softness, freedom from putrescible organic matter and stability in storage. For instance, a colorless and perfectly clear ground water, especially when high in nitrates, will, if confined in open reservoir, promote and support a more vigorous growth of organisms and may become fouled and polluted to a much greater extent than will many surface waters similarly confined and either deeply colored by dissolved vegetable matter or loaded with clay and sand in suspension. Likewise a water meeting the requirements of the popular standard, but containing much lime and magnesia, particularly in the form of sulphates, is unfit for use in boilers and houses, while a ground water containing peroxide of iron will cause much trouble and annoyance by the deposits of iron rust in the distribution pipes and will prove very unsatisfactory in washing and in cooking.—Literary Digest.

Preferred the Staffed Dog.

A dog, an ancient brindled dog, a specimen of the taxidermist's art, stood for a long time as the sign of a little shop. The poor brute was a thing to be avoided by the fastidious. One day a rosy maiden, very dirty and even more ragged, just able to play about, came, with two little dogs frisking about her, to the poor mockery of the brindled dog. Instantly the two little dogs lost all charm for the youngster. She caught the other dog's head and patted it, pulled its ears, wondered at it, admired it and finally when she left it was still puzzled and admiring, not quite satisfied as to what kind of a dog he was, but certain he was much nicer than ordinary dogs, which are hard to catch and harder to hold when one is only a few years old, uncertain of foot and miserably unfirm of hand.—Kansas City Star.

Germany's Youthful Criminals.

A German paper states that in consequence of the considerable increase in the number of youthful criminals in Germany between 12 and 18 years of age, the imperial ministry of the interior at Berlin is contemplating the reorganization of the compulsory education system. The government has in view the limitation of English institutions. All the German laws, a Berlin correspondent points out, have the great fault that the interference of the authorities is permitted only when a child has committed some crime, but they give no handle against morally debased children who are still free from crime. The number of youthful criminals has risen from 42,340 to 46,468—that is, 10 per cent—in one year.

Prescott & Co. will remove to No. 118 West Eighth this month.